

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***Latin America*

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COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES PRESIDENT'S HOSPITALIZATION

PY092351 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA) -- The Casa Rosada tonight released the following communique:

"Regarding the medical checkup President Roberto Viola underwent this afternoon in the military hospital, the Public Information Secretariat reports that his excellency had a temporary indisposition, the symptom of which was arterial hypertension; this has now returned to normal."

"After a short rest the president will resume his normal activities." The second communique on the president's state of health was released at 2020.

Interior, Labor Ministers' Visit

PY100033 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2353 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The official communiques on the reason for the sudden hospitalization of General Viola, 57, have been issued since the president was taken to the military hospital in the Palermo residential neighborhood this afternoon. Interior Minister Gen Horacio Liendo and Labor Minister Brig Julio Porcile, who were accompanied by an army officer, visited President Viola in his room at the hospital tonight.

NATIONAL ATOMIC COMMISSION HEAD RESUMES DUTIES

PY100013 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1520 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA) -- National Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero resumed his official duties today as commission head after recovering from his heart illness. He had been on leave for over 2 months. Castro Madero had a heart operation to insert a triple "by-pass." The operation was carried out by heart surgeon Rene Favalaro. After his operation, Madero spent a long period of convalescence ending today, when he resumed his duties.

HEAVY WATER PLANT TO OPERATE ON GAS FROM NEUQUEN

PY092356 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- It was announced here today that the heavy water plant that the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] is building in Arroyito will operate on gas from the Neuquen basin. The announcement was made on the occasion of the call for bids for the construction of a gas pipeline and a reducer [estacion reductora]. The commission has estimated that the necessary investment will amount to approximately 13.8 billion pesos. This amount will be the base for the bidding that will take place on 3 December 1981 at the commission's headquarters on Libertador Avenue. The fuel gas to be used by the heavy water plant will be conveyed by a 16-km-long gas pipeline made up of 8-inch diameter pipes from the rich Neuquen Province basin whose reserves have been estimated at 314 billion cubic meters. The commission has decided to establish a 7-month building period starting from the date of the signature of the contract. It foresees an approximate daily gas consumption of 800,000 cubic meters. CNEA's decision to make use of the gas at a place that is close to its natural sources has been regarded as an important step aimed at reducing the cost of the Arroyito industrial plant.

COURT ORDERS ARREST OF LA PRENSA DIRECTOR

PA082134 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra, director of the newspaper LA PRENSA, was ordered to post an 800-balboa bail bond after President Aristides Royo accused him of having committed the crime of slander and offense. This morning, there was an order for the arrest of Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra. Third District Court District Attorney Carlos Cuestas Gomez spoke in this regard:

[Begin recording] This district attorney's office, a branch of the attorney general's office, received charges filed by Aristides Royo, president of the republic, against the daily LA PRENSA. The charges claim that, in accordance with Article 114 of the penal code, a crime has been committed. That article specifies that an offense against the president of the republic and the National Assembly is a crime. Based on the charges made in that letter, the district attorney's office began investigating and yesterday, Mr Gonzalez de la Lastra, staff writer and director of LA PRENSA, made an unsworn statement regarding the charges.

Today, based on the penal law and on the statements made by Mr Gonzalez de la Lastra -- who as the staff writers' director assumed responsibility for the editorial published on 23 October of this year -- the district attorney's office ordered the provisional arrest of Mr Gonzalez de la Lastra. As soon as they learned the decision of this office, his attorneys went to court and asked that bail be set so that Mr Gonzalez de la Lastra would not be jailed. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the legal representative of the director of the daily LA PRENSA, Alvin Weeden, said:

[Begin recording] [Weeden] The truth is that we were never notified. We received some information about plans to arrest Mr Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra, director of the newspaper LA PRENSA, and as a result, we tried to get ahead of events and asked a court, the Third District Court, to be specific. We asked the court to set bail in case Mr Gonzalez de la Lastra was arrested. This afternoon we went to the district attorney's office with the justice's note asking for the file for the purpose of setting bail.

[Question] Then you had not been notified officially?

[Answer] No. But that is not part of the procedure. That is, notification of a pending arrest is not required. Generally, the procedure is that an authority orders the arrest first. Then, once the person has been arrested, appeals can be made against the arrest. In this particular case, bail was set, and we managed to get the judge to give a sort of specification of the alleged crime involved. According to the charges filed by Aristides Royo, he claims that Article 114 of the penal code should apply. As we see it, there is no possibility of that article being applied. In the case of this alleged crime, what should apply or should be applied in the future is a special law that punishes the crime of slander and offense. According to that special law, this crime does not merit preventive arrest.

[Question] What is the bail?

[Answer] The justice set bail at 800 balboas.

[Question] What is the charge?

[Answer] Mr Royo charges in his letter that he was offended, and he bases this on Article 114 of the penal code. Article 114, according to the law, the only law that I know of until now, establishes that the offense envisaged by this article must be committed in the physical presence of the president, and this, certainly, was not the case. I want to conclude by saying that we don't see much political sense in persons who direct a country worrying about winning in court what they don't have from the people and we find this to be an uncommon occurrence. [end recording]

CONEP PRESIDENT CRITICIZES RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA070407 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Panama's reaffirmation of economic and political relations with the Cuban Government constitutes sabotage of those who are "fighting for the freedom of the American continent," Dulcideo Gonzalez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, has pointed out. In an open letter addressed to the commerce and industries minister, Gonzalez says that the government is removing "the moral part" entailed in the maintenance of these relations while encouraging a public display of the "material result of any economic operation."

The CONEP president stresses the seriousness of his appreciation of the stand adopted by the U.S. Government in the face of the Salvadoran situation. He warns that "the current struggle in El Salvador is so important that even the national security of the powerful United States will be seriously affected. We can even predict, Mr Minister, that the Panama Canal and our sovereignty will be threatened and that the neutrality clause will hang by a thread."

After expressing harsh criticism to Minister Melo of the results of the most recent round of Panamanian-Cuban "commercial" talks, the businessman says that "Panama minimizes and ascribes no great importance to the Castro-communists' guerrilla activities in Latin America." "This is because these country-to-country relations continue to expand through the exchange of diplomatic, economic, sports and cultural delegations," he indicates. According to the CONEP president, Cuba's war-oriented interference in Zaire, Zambia, Ethiopia, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico "is an undeniable fact."

"By establishing and expanding our diplomatic relations with Cuba, we are, as the bottom line, admitting that Fidel Castro has a permit to kill," he goes on. Gonzalez rejects the past U.S. policy of a "controlled revolution," that painted "the Pentagon and the Latin American peoples pink." He asks the Panamanian Government not to assume a similar "responsibility, simply because of the idea that an economic operation and a spirit of revenge are more important than the life of a Latin American citizen."

GIANELLI CALLS ON ROYO, DISCUSSES DIFFERENCES

PA062019 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] William Gianelli, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, met this morning with the president, Dr Aristides Royo, to discuss the main problems in connection with the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. During the meeting, President Royo outlined Panama's concern regarding rumors that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration was showing reluctance in complying with the spirit and letter of the treaties. The Panamanian president also referred to the need for the United States to really contribute to solving the present differences regarding compliance with the treaties.

During the conversation, which was held in English, William Gianelli assured President Royo that the U.S. Government is well disposed toward solving the problem of interpretation of the canal treaties, stressing that these will be solved as they arise. Gianelli apologized to the Panamanian Government for the absence of several U.S. congressmen who were scheduled to travel to Panama, but because of matters related to the approval of the federal budget by the U.S. Congress, were unable to travel to our country.

Gianelli also stressed that, generally speaking, there is a tendency to only see the problems and not their solutions. In his talks with President Royo, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission promised to hold a meeting with the Panama Canal administration and to present replies in connection with the concerns voiced by the Panamanian head of state. At the meeting, which was also attended by the administrator and deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, Dennis McAuliffe and Fernando Manfredo, respectively, Lt Col Armando Contreras represented the combined boards, Deputy Foreign Minister (Jose Maria Cabrera) and representatives of the U.S. Government accompanying Gianelli, they also discussed labor problems, which have been one of the Panamanian Government's greatest concerns.

In an interview with this station, Gianelli said that as a result of the meeting with President Royo, the Panamanian people could be fully confident that solutions would be found for the problems of concern to Panama.

PDP LEADER: U.S. PLANS TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT

PA062003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Migeul Porcell, leader of the Panamanian People's Party [PDP], has charged that U.S. imperialism is carrying out a plan to destabilize the government of Panamanian President Aristides Royo. Porcell said that this plan is being directed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and has the support of the Panamanian oligarchic and reactionary circles which are using the pages of some newspapers and radio and television stations to undertake a campaign of misinformation based on worn-out anticommunism.

The Panamanian leader added that the objective of this campaign is to force Panama to break relations with Nicaragua and Cuba and to create conditions for a coup that will eliminate Panama's revolutionary achievements.

PRD GOVERNMENT ATTACKED FOR MISUSING TV, RADIO

PA070339 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The state's resources should be used for the benefit of all Panamanians. One of the most serious aberrations of the process is the state's identification with the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, just as under any totalitarian regime in the past or present. Not satisfied with forcing public employees to attend their public events under threat of dismissal if they do not and with using official vehicles, driven by official drivers and using official gasoline, to mobilize them; not satisfied with squandering the public treasure in their proselytization campaigns or with placing at their unconditional service institutions that, because of their nature, should remain free of our party disputes; now, with identical shamelessness and lack of respect for public opinion they have turned Radio Nacional and television's channel 11 -- both state-run and both supposedly educational and financed by taxes paid by all Panamanians -- into PRD forums from which all citizens who belong to other parties or who simply do not agree with the official political direction are insulted and grossly slandered. Until such abuses cease, all promises made by the process' civilian and military chiefs will continue to be empty.

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS ON BRIEF STOP

PA061900 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A mission of Liberal International including members from Canada, Finland, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland arrived here today for an 8-hour visit. In the diplomatic room of the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport, the group met with the Panamanian Liberal Party national leadership and with local newspapermen. Urs Schlotti, Swiss secretary general of Liberal International, today said that as long as there is pluralism in Nicaragua, he feels the aid to that country should be continued. He said that in Nicaragua pluralism is now seriously threatened but that in his opinion Nicaragua is far from being a lost case. He noted that to abandon the Nicaraguans at this stage would leave the door open to Cuban influence, and that the only formula to counter this Cuban influence is through cooperation. It is necessary to reinforce all groups so that pluralism may survive.

Expanding on the significance of this support and cooperation, Schlotti said that in the first place it implied international solidarity. Presently, he added, the communist nations are giving their solidarity and support to Nicaragua and we are in a position to offer international support by guaranteeing their right to protest if they should run into difficulties.

Naturally, Schlotti explained, nations cannot live by solidarity alone; we are also in a position to offer economic aid through the European Community, but there must be a guarantee that pluralism will be maintained. The time is gone when money is given to those who suppress human rights.

Referring to El Salvador, the secretary general of Liberal International said that this time, the mission had not visited that country for fear its visit would be used for publicity purposes in support of the present regime. He voiced his support for a peaceful solution and believes that a practical measure in that direction would be to send international observers to El Salvador. Concerning Panama, the visiting liberal leader said the country is economically sound and that it is enjoying prosperity. Politically, he noted, the country is stable within the area. Making a general evaluation of the situation in Latin America, Schlotti said he saw positive signs of democratization, such as Uruguay and Argentina, although such signs were still somewhat weak. He referred to the danger of polarization of the East and West which, he said, is being promoted by the U.S. Government because, in his opinion, we end up making friends with dictators merely because they are enemies of the USSR.

Today, Schlotti said, the real challenge for liberalism lies in the Third World and that is one of the reasons for this tour, not to impose a system but to establish a broader dialogue with liberals, whether they be artists, writers or politicians. The statement of the secretary general of Liberal International was made at noon today upon his arrival at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport, at the start of an 8-hour stop-over before continuing to Guayaquil, Ecuador.

#### TREATY WITH COSTA RICA APPROVED, ANOTHER SHELVED

PA080323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2148 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Panama City, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives approved a treaty today to demarcate marine areas with Costa Rica, but removed from the order of the day discussion of another treaty that would grant Costa Rica privileges in transiting the canal. The treaty demarcating the marine areas, which includes cooperation for the defense of natural resources, was signed in San Jose in February 1980 by former Foreign Ministers Carlos Ozores for Panama and Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier for Costa Rica.

The agreement granting privileges for transiting the canal -- in accordance with which any navy ships that Costa Rica might have would not pay tolls -- was withdrawn by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly because it was considered "conflictive" to discuss it at that time. A similar treaty signed between Panama and Colombia on transit privileges suffered several reverses and met with great opposition before it was finally ratified by the Assembly. In both cases the privileges would go into effect in the year 2000, after Panama assumes full management, administration and defense of the canal.

The Panamanian-Costa Rican treaty that was removed from the order of the day was signed on 2 February 1980 by Presidents Aristides Royo of Panama and Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica.

BELIZEPRICE ABROGATES FREEDOM OF MEETING LAWS

FL091600 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- On instructions of Belizean Prime Minister George Price, two laws that limited the freedom of public meetings and demonstrations have today been officially abrogated.

This information has been released by Governor General Minita Gordon, who recalled that these laws were approved in July 1980 by former Governor James Hennesy in order to implement public order during the period prior to this country's independence, which was declared on 21 September.

It has been highlighted that the abrogation of this special legislation will now permit the normal carrying out of the election campaign that will be held in December to elect municipal delegates in the rural areas.

EL SALVADORGARCIA DENIES REPORTS ON MILITARY ALLIANCE

PA092141 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Nov 81 pp 8, 48

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has denied making a statement about an alleged military alliance between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Colonel Garcia, who was invited to Washington as honored guest at the 14th conference of the armies of the Americas, will give a series of lectures on the situation in El Salvador. Reports on Saturday indicated that Colonel Garcia's speech was one of the most interesting delivered at the conference.

Last week, international dispatches from Costa Rica and Panama reported that Colonel Garcia had referred to the existence of a military alliance signed by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, "to fight against the communist threat in Central America."

Colonel Garcia, who is still in Washington, was interviewed Saturday morning by telephone by our reporters. He definitely denied that he had made such statement, because of the respect due to the people and Governments of Guatemala and Honduras. "Therefore, I categorically deny such false reports," Colonel Garcia said. Furthermore, he added, I know perfectly well what I do and say so that I am not caught unaware by distorted reports.

ARENA ISSUES LATEST ELECTORAL DECLARATION

PA091354 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Oct 81 p 61

[Text] The Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], a party in the process of organization, informs the true Salvadoran people, its armed forces, the government revolutionary junta and the Central Electoral Council of the following:

Declaration

1. It reaffirms its conviction that El Salvador must hold a pure, free and truly democratic electoral process that will guarantee the sovereign expression of the true Salvadoran people by means of votes cast on election day.

2. That in order to hold this electoral process in such a manner that it will represent a true consultation of the people's will, it is essential above all to restore faith in honesty and freedom as the determining factors in this process. This faith does not exist today. It is not enough to say words and expressions of good faith. Only facts will prove this good intention and promote the interest, will and participation of the Salvadoran voter.

3. It reasserts that the existing economic chaos, social discontent and increase of the organized Marxist terrorism, plus the most barefaced demagogic intervention of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the electoral process, does not guarantee a suitable climate for holding truly pure and free elections.

4. We want free and honest elections without fraud or impositions. This goal is threatened by the total control and influence of the PDC with a nationalized banking system; peasant organizations created as a result of its agrarian reform and used as instruments of pressure; key posts in the national Cabinet, such as the Interior, Agriculture, Education, Labor and Public Works Ministries.

5. We must remember that none of the junta members derives his power from a popular vote, the only legitimate source of authority. This is also a reason to prevent abuses and advantages which exist only because of a de facto situation, without any legal basis and without even a moral base.

Therefore: ARENA demands:

A. That the armed forces high command publicly state that it does not support either the PDC, which is in the government by chance, or any other political party in the coming electoral process.

B. That the revolutionary government junta publicly state that the only deciding organization within the electoral process, beginning now, is the Central Electoral Council and that it is the only authorized spokesman to determine the principles of purity and legality of the same. The junta must also express its total respect for the decisions of the Central Electoral Council.

C. That the Central Electoral Council publicly state that it is the organization promoting the general elections to be held on 3 and 4 November 1982 and not the PDC, as has been said by some government officials who are members of this party.

Since ARENA firmly believes in representative democracy, it is aware that elections are the only way to obtain national approval and that the government elected will have the total support of the people and attain close cooperation between the people and the Salvadoran Armed Forces, which is a general formula for obtaining security, peace, law and order; essential factors for overcoming the existing political, economic, social and military crisis affecting our country.

However, we are also aware that elections corrupted by a small unpopular minority to consolidate itself in power could lead the country to even greater violence which could lead to a civil war of unpredictable consequences in the Central American region.

The Party of National Salvation

This declaration will be explained at length during the National Salvation dinner on 30 October 1981.

GUATEMALAARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON MILITIAS, SUBVERSIVES

PA100255 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] The arming of civilian groups violates the national Constitution. Also it is not advisable from any point of view since these groups could not be controlled. This was said to PRENSA LIBRE by the army's chief of staff, Brig Gen Manuel Benedicto Lucas Garcia, who referred to statements by several political leaders.

A high-ranking National Liberation Movement (MLN) leader said on a television news program that "it would be advisable to allow civilian groups to use weapons to help fight communist subversion."

However, Brig Gen Benedicto Lucas said that the national Constitution says in Article 215, chapter 15 that a militia independent of the Guatemalan Army cannot be allowed.

To try to organize armed groups, even with the purpose of helping the army, is to place ourselves "in conflict with the national Constitution." Also civilian groups cannot be strictly controlled. Therefore, I believe that the measure is unadvisable.

The Army Continues Operating Successfully

In another part of his statement, Brig Gen Benedicto Lucas referred to the latest subversive communist attacks against towns with scant protection.

In the case of Solola, they attacked a police detachment, a customs post and the military reserve command, where only a few units are posted.

In the case of the reserves, it is a known fact that they are composed of students or workers who cannot be constantly on the alert. They only train on weekends and then return to their daily tasks.

Subversives continue to attack defenseless people. In Solola the army's intervention caused 15 proved casualties among the attackers. It was also determined that the guerrillas took several of their wounded with them, since they left long bloody trails, bandages and first-aid medicines. This indicated that many of them had received bullet wounds.

EGP TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT ATTACKS

PA091906 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A clandestine group has taken responsibility for terrorist actions in Solola, Escuintla and Mazatenango. The self-styled Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) has taken responsibility for the violent actions that currently occurred in Solola, Escuintla and Mazatenango. This is stated in a bulletin that was sent to the news media of Guatemala City.

In the bulletin, the EGP took responsibility for the death of Col Eduardo Rodas Amerquita, governor of Solola Department; and Police Maj Julio Salvador Folgar, former police chief in that department.

The leftwing clandestine organization also took credit for the acts of sabotage in the Texaco refinery on the road to the port of San Jose. It added that it used light artillery to start a fire in one of the refinery's tanks.

5 POLICEMEN KILLED IN ATTACK ON STATION

PA092008 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Five policemen were shot to death today, Monday, in Guatemala, by leftist guerrillas who surprisingly attacked a police post at Santa Elena Barillas.

During the attack, the rebels killed Inspector Benjamin Garcia and policemen Constantino Ramos, Tadeo Mendez, Rafael Ayala and Candido Cruz, according to information received from the fire department's volunteer section, who transferred the bodies to the metropolitan morgue.

Santa Elena Barillas is a town 35 km southeast of this capital city. The police authorities immediately began a widespread operation in search of the assailants.

GUEVARA, PONCE CONFIRMED AS PID CANDIDATES

PA092132 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] In a special national assembly held at the Real Movie Theater, Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez and Ramiro Ponce Monroy were proclaimed presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Democratic Institutional Party, PID.

Upon addressing the members of the assembly, Gen Anibal Guevara gave heartfelt thanks for the trust bestowed upon him by militants of the PID, and affirmed that he would never let them down.

Gen Guevara pointed out that his platform includes five major objectives, which he outlined in the following manner:

1. To achieve peace, tranquillity and trust in all corners of the fatherland, with the cooperation of all PID members;
2. To strengthen democratic institutions, the de jure state, freedom of assembly -- be it through clubs, unions or political parties;
3. To promote and spread economic, social, cultural and spiritual well-being;
4. To strengthen and allow the growth of the middle class, because it is the bulwark of countries such as Guatemala; and finally,
5. To foster private activity, helping small craftsmen and small business.

Foreign Relations Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, acting PID leader, introduced candidates Anibal Guevara and Ramiro Ponce, during the extraordinary national assembly held on Saturday and ended shortly after midday. Castillo Valdez said to those who filled up the Real Movie Theater that their candidates are 100 percent Guatemalan and 100 percent middle class.

In another part of his speech, Castillo Valdez said that Guevara has neither gone abroad to seek instructions from Washington nor from any other foreign country in order to know what he has to do, nor to ask for money for his political campaign. This stirred loud applause from those present and music from the bands that were there to enliven the meeting.

Upon delivering his speech to the assembly, Ramiro Ponce Monroy stated that both of them come from the revolution of October 1944, which brought dignity and progress to Guatemala, and which must not be betrayed. He later added: We don't need to be classified as being either of the reactionary extreme rightwing or the recalcitrant extreme leftwing.

[Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish on 9 November 1981 on page 2 reports that the Revolutionary Party also proclaimed Gen Angel Anibal Guevara and Ramiro Ponce Monroy as its presidential and vice presidential candidates during its national convention over the weekend in Guatemala City]

#### HONDURAS

##### GUERRILLA GROUP REPORTEDLY CAPTURED IN NACO

PA092129 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] According to EL HERALDO newspaper of Tegucigalpa, a group of 14 guerrillas has reportedly been captured by the army.

Some 12 to 14 guerrillas who presumably came ashore in a cove in (Cibala), near Omoa, Cortes, were apparently captured by army troops near Naco. The landing was announced last week after an aluminium boat capable of carrying 40 to 60 persons was found abandoned, said a source at the naval base in Puerto Cortes.

The security and military intelligence corps launched a search operation with troop support from the so-called (Batas Sucias) Infantry Platoon. Peasants from hamlets located in El Merendon Mountain Range reported last week that the group of mysterious invaders was composed of approximately 50 well-armed men. The search operation, in which air force helicopters and army paratroopers presumably participated, was intensified late Friday afternoon and that is how the group of alleged guerrillas was arrested on Saturday afternoon near Naco, a military source said.

According to the same source, a commando group under the command of Lieutenant (Zabala) made the capture on Saturday afternoon. They discovered several Nicaraguans and two Salvadorans carrying Soviet-made weapons among the arrestees. The source added that, amid great secrecy, the arrestees were taken to a military garrison in the north, presumably the 3rd Infantry Battalion commanded by Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa.

However, during a telephone interview, Colonel Bueso Rosa denied the capture. He did admit, however, that an infantry commando of the army was on maneuvers in the Naco area. The commando returned to base on Saturday without any incidents. I understand that the Public Security Forces [FUSEP] arrested a gang of outlaws near (Chumbabua), but the report about the arrest of guerrillas is completely negative, Bueso Rosa said.

Meanwhile, queried about the alleged arrest of the gang of outlaws, sources of the 2nd FUSEP region said they knew nothing about it. The corporal on guard at the 1st FUSFP station in San Pedro Sula said: We do not know anything about this case; at least we, the regular [de linea] policemen, know nothing about it because probably the arrest was made by personnel of the Department of National Investigation.

NICARAGUACEREMONY MARKS 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF FONSECA'S DEATH

## Cuba's Raul Roa Speech

PA081850 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2219 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Speech by Raul Roa, vice president of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly and member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, at an event held in the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua to mark the fifth anniversary of FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca Amador's death and to honor several other martyrs of Nicaragua's national liberation struggle -- live]

[Text] Dear brothers in the FSLN leadership and members of the National Reconstruction Government:

It is a very high honor for me to be on this podium on a day like today. It is not a day of mourning; it is something more profound. We are commemorating the fifth anniversary of Commander Carlos Fonseca's resurrection in history. [applause]

Any hero who falls while in his post is a seed that (?produces) flowers. Any evocation of his fall constitutes, therefore, both commitment and perspective. Of course, I will not seek to discover new (?facets) in such a singular personality. I couldn't do it even if I wanted. My aspirations are more modest. As you Nicaraguans say, I will try to talk [words indistinct] about him and about Sandino; about Marti and Ruben Dario; about (Meiyel) and Sandino; about the Cuban revolution and the Nicaraguan revolution; about where we came from and where we are going; about yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Surely most of you have read or have heard about a book, which was quite famous in its day, entitled CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM. Its author was Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. This book sought to unveil the American reality, but in truth the book added to the confusion. It confused it entirely. The barbarism to which Domingo Faustino Sarmiento referred was not true barbarism. What he called barbarism was our mestizo America. What he termed civilization was the technicalized barbarism of European America. In its day, that book (?led to a novel) and later created quite a controversy. Not only that, but for some time, Latin American literature also mentioned and compared (?the outside culture) and barbarism. Sarmiento's book was the basis for this.

However, in the days when Sarmiento published his book, Jose Marti, who never published a single line in praise of tribute to Sarmiento, made a profound distinction (?in connection with this topic). He said that one had to distinguish between European America and mestizo America, that European America termed whatever it wanted barbarism in order to exploit it, milk it, and destroy it. On the other hand, mestizo America, the one which suffered, endured and struggled, was the civilized America, the truly civilized one. Time went on and this distinction was lost [words indistinct]. However, [words indistinct].

As the years went by, the so-called Third World emerged for everyone, for many, for millions. This is the world of underdeveloped countries, the world of exploited countries, the world of milked countries, the world of humiliated countries. This world emerged. Now, it turns out that Jose Marti -- who discovered this world and who effectively knew what this world was like, what its meaning was, its sense, its scope and its course -- is now the standard bearer of this world. This is why Marti is [word indistinct], why he is so current. It is not only because in those days he moved ahead of all the forefathers involved in the Latin American libertarian struggles by denouncing imperialism, but also because [words indistinct] profound meaning of the world we live in. (?This) is of vital importance. It is what (?links) Marti to our current times; it is what made it possible for Jose Marti to be the intellectual author of the attack on the Moncada garrison. [Words indistinct].

Jose Marti published a book of poetry. I think its name was ISMAELILLO -- yes, professor [presumably Edelbert] Torres has confirmed this and he is a distinguished Marti expert -- (?I think it was) ISMAELILLO. In the prologue to ISMAELILLO, Marti spoke us to about filibuster Walker, whom he mentions in connection with Latin American history. He is, therefore, referring to Nicaragua [words indistinct] Central America. He talks to us about some mysterious and little-known peoples and about the need to get to know them. In all truth, Marti (?lived) very little in Central America. One of the studies he dedicated to Central America was a beautiful article dedicated to Guatemala. [Words indistinct] Jose Marti denounced Walker, calling him a filibuster [words indistinct]. (?Marti) stressed his deep sorrow that Latin America [words indistinct].

When Jose Marti died, the main part of his ideas, which gave purpose and depth to his political and social life, died with him. [Words indistinct] Cuba is simply a factory, a protectorate, a dependency a neocolonial regime. What became of Marti? He became a reason for rhetorical commemoration and jingoist patriotic anniversaries; his message turned rigid in his dead hand. That is what happened to Marti. That happened to Marti. It seemed that he had been extinguished; it seemed that he had come to a halt; it seemed that he no longer existed.

[Words indistinct] especially in his case, this is what happened: Marti evaporated; his message evaporated. The Marti mentioned was not the real Marti. What happened to him was similar to what happened to Ruben Dario in the Nicaragua of the dynasties, in the Nicaragua of the monarchies, in the Nicaragua of the oligarchies. Something similar, because although Ruben Dario was a founding father of the renewal of Latin American literature in the past century, he too was extinguished; he was falsified. (?His work) was not [word indistinct]. It was not only ignored, but also damaged and mutilated. Ruben Dario was ignored even though he had made important contributions to Latin American poetry. He had made tremendously important contributions. Nonetheless, Ruben Dario had disappeared. The Somozas took him in their hands, crushed him and turned his writings into the type that sold in Nicaragua's bookstores. But these writings had nothing to do with Ruben Dario.

However, Dario had a [words indistinct]. I was telling Sergio Ramirez, in a recent conversation in Havana, that about 20 years ago I happened to come across a book by a Latin American author whose name I don't recall -- I don't remember who published it, either -- but it was entitled RUBEN DARIO, THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST. [Words indistinct] unfortunately I lost it, but in essence, the book revealed the profundity of Ruben Dario's spirit.

Carlos Fonseca [words indistinct], about all of this that befell Ruben Dario. In addition, Carlos Fonseca stressed the interest Dario had in the [word indistinct] world around him, when he published his comments [words indistinct], comments on the novels of Maksim Gorki. But Ruben Dario continued here, he remained alive, like Marti remained alive in spite of his death.

History has three large layers: the atmosphere, the surface, and the subsoil. There are some who only see the atmosphere. (?Others) seek the atmosphere on the surface. [Passage indistinct]. This happened to Ruben Dario. It also happened to Jose Marti in Cuba, with the generation of [words indistinct] which was led by Fidel Castro [words indistinct]. [applause]

Because there is something I would like to refer to here, something I believe must be mentioned on a day like today: The relations between the Cuban revolutionary movement and the Sandinist movement, in its two phases, in the phase in which it was led by Sandino, and in the phase in which it was led by the FSLN.

The revolution was led by Sandino during the time of the Machado distatorship. When he first appeared in the mountains of Las Segovias, Sandino became an inspiration for all of those who were young people at the time, including me. We were just beginning to struggle. We were [words indistinct]; we had just entered the University at Havana and we began to fight; we began our revolutionary struggle.

I remember that the Cuban newspapers carried the full story of the U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, and we began to talk of the struggle. Why? A group of youths published a manifesto, which was poorly written I admit, but very significant. But the important thing was the spirit (?behind it and not how it was worded). It was entitled THE MONSTER ABUSES NICARAGUA.

To us Cubans the word monster had a particular meaning; we had taken it from Jose Marti's famous saying. I have lived inside the monster and I know its entrails. We published this manifesto and distributed it around the University of Havana. The group of students who published it were soon imprisoned. So I went to jail for the first of many times. My incarceration was directly linked to this country and particularly to the [words indistinct] of this country, the father of [words indistinct] in Latin America, who was Sandino.

I have always been [words indistinct] because I entered active revolutionary struggle because of Nicaragua and because of Sandino. The influence that Sandino had at that time on the group of Cuban revolutionaries [words indistinct]. Additionally, Julio Antonio Mella, one of the great leaders of our revolutionary youth, at a [word indistinct] in Mexico City, was designated secretary of the Hands Off Nicaragua Committee.

Their links with the Sandinist movement continued to increase. A great meeting was then held on Tivoli Avenue in Mexico City. Mella presided over the meeting which was attended by [words indistinct] Sandino. Furthermore, Gustavo Machado, whom you undoubtedly know, took a U.S. flag that had been given him by Sandino and (?destroyed) it at that meeting. He also carried a message from Sandino announcing that he would not leave the mountains until after the last gringo had left Nicaragua. [Sentence indistinct]. Gustavo Machado left Cuba for Nicaragua. The late Esteban Pavletich and many others came to Nicaragua to fight. [Words indistinct].

Sandino was assassinated. Sandino was assassinated in the same manner Trotsky was assassinated, and a somber phase then began in Nicaragua, a [word indistinct] phase, of impotence and anguish and despair. But the living forces in Nicaragua's subsoil continued to operate, and along with them the [words indistinct] of history continued its task, and began to revitalize the soil, and [words indistinct] began to bear fruit, and the shrubs and plants began to bear flowers. The struggle (?germinated) in one way or another and continued to grow stronger. It continued to become more virtuous in the Latin sense of the word that is, it became more vigorous, increasingly more vigorous and climbed into the phase of struggle. That phase culminated with the figure of Carlos Fonseca Amador and with a struggle that ended with the victory of the FSLN.

This was the road this process followed. At this time, in Cuba, [words indistinct] insurrectional struggle [words indistinct] in 1959.

I was just telling you that I have not come here to [words indistinct] to Fonseca. This would be absurd. But ever since I met him -- I did not meet him while he was in Cuba -- we were companeros at the [words indistinct] but I never met him personally. I met him through reading. Ever since I read some marvelously written pages by Tomas Borge and many of his other companeros, I was tremendously impressed. I learned that during his passage through Cuba he had left a blazing trail. His passage did not go by unnoticed, quite the contrary.

Afterward, I more or less followed his course through the foundation of the FSLN up to his martyrdom, to his death; which was not death in the usual sense of the word. His death was a resurrection, a resurrection in history: which is the only one I know. And I think it is the only resurrection there is, with the pardon of the father, who is present here. [laughter, cheers and applause] What a feeling one gets when one reads what Fonseca left behind, the few writings we know of because many seem to have been lost. One feels himself in the presence of a man of extraordinary caliber, a man with a fabulous vitality and force, a man whose brain was laden with ideas and whose mind was full of plans for the future.

In addition, he was a great poet, very [word indistinct], because there are many other Sandinists who are poets too. It is a very interesting characteristic of this revolution that there are many guerrillas who write poetry, and many poets who become guerrillas. At any rate, poets are creators, and so it is logical that many poets can be found in a revolution, and even that poets can make a revolution. This is precisely because poets are creators. [applause]

But as I was saying, while reading the writings of Fonseca, his statements that I have briefly quoted here, after reading about his life and his capacity for sacrifice, his forceful personality, the things he inherited from Sandino, there is one thing I would like to say in front of all my Nicaraguan brothers: Sandino was the father of all Nicaraguans. He was the one who [word indistinct] patriotism. He begot their spirit of justice, their anti-imperialist feelings, and their hopes for the future. Sandino begot all of this for the people of Nicaragua. But I dare say that every father always has a first-born child. And Sandino's first-born was Fonseca Amador. [applause]

This country has a hero and a father: Sandino. And he is not only a Nicaraguan hero. He is perhaps the greatest man this country has ever had. He was a man of the stature of Simon Bolivar and Jose Marti. Nicaragua has other men of the exceptional, incredible caliber of Carlos Fonseca Amador and of Rigoberto Lopez Perez, who was also another hero who must be rescued and incorporated into the history of revolution in this country. Lopez Perez was a heroic man. He was a man who fired at Somoza Garcia. He was a man who did what he had decided to do as he said in his letter: I decided to do this. He did it and he was a hero. [Words indistinct].

Amador [as heard] gathered together men who were matchless and values that are specifically his own. If he had lived, he would be at the head of us all, at the head of us all. And indeed, he is at the head of us all, because the dead do not die, as a companero said. [Words indistinct]. He is of the kind of dead who are revived, of the dead who are resurrected. This very statement inspired me to speak the words that I am speaking here.

Today, both Nicaragua and Cuba are faced with an international situation that is very critical, very serious, very arduous. However, we are both facing it with the same attitude. We are facing it without fear. We are facing it without dread. We are confronting it head on. Revolutions like those of Cuba and Nicaragua, true revolutions, do not stop halfway. They continue forward. They move toward the horizon. Those who today boast of planning to strangle will probably be the ones who are strangled. [applause] True revolutions [words indistinct] are revolutions that continue along their path. They are revolutions that have neither a blueprint nor a copy. They are revolutions forged by the people's heroism. This is the case of the Nicaraguan revolution and the case of the Cuban revolution. We confront those who want to destroy us face to face. We know that we are right and we know that we have law and history on our side. For all these reasons, both of these revolutions are irreversible. Both these revolutions are lasting. Both these revolutions are invincible.

For this reason, I wish to close with two slogans that are very familiar to both of us; your slogan: free fatherland or death; and our slogan: fatherland or death. However, to this I wish to add [words indistinct] a slogan that Che Guevara used: onward always to victory. [applause]

#### Humberto Ortega Speech

PA080437 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Address delivered by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra during ceremony at Managua's Ruben Dario Theater commemorating fifth anniversary of Carlos Fonseca Amador's death -- live]

[Excerpts] Companeros, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, companeros members of the FSLN National Directorate, Companero Raul Roa, Professor Edelberto Torres, Monsignor Jose Arias Caldera, companeros relatives of our brother Carlos Fonseca, mothers of our heroes and martyrs, brothers.

Our historical vanguard, the FSLN, when created in the 1960's, had among its best members a leader, Carlos Fonseca. During the 1950's and up to 1960 he was among the restless patriots and rebels in Nicaragua who sought through various means to rid Nicaragua forever of the dictatorship of the tyrant Anastasio Somoza Garcia. Carlos Fonseca appeared especially during the years prior to the execution of the tyrant by national hero Rigoberto Lopez Perez, a Nicaraguan youth who represented a new patriotic and revolutionary generation.

During those years, Fonseca said that the generation of 1926 was the most powerful national political movement that ever emerged in the country's history.

The FSLN emerged, with the creation of our vanguard, not only as the force that would overthrow the Somozist dictatorship but as the force that would bury forever the liberal and conservative oligarchy, which did so much harm to our people and to our sacred nation, Nicaragua.

Carlos took special pains within the efforts of the founders and forgers of our vanguard during the first milestones of the new phase of our struggle, in (Tocai), Rio Coco, Raici, Gadala Maria, La Aceitera, Casa Colorada, [word indistinct] del Carmen, the fishermen's district, San Luis and Esteli. From 1961 to 1964 he strove to build solid and irreversible bases for clandestine political-ministry organizational structures that would guarantee the continuity of the revolutionary process through both advances and reverses. Only in this way, he said, can we prevent our enemies from paralyzing the process, as was done before with Sandino's death.

With the same effort that Fonseca used to develop his personality as a revolutionary leader in the decade of the 1950's he struggled with courage, optimism, and selflessness in the vital task of consolidating the revolutionary stature of the FSLN.

By 1969, our vanguard, with Carlos Fonseca as its chief and secretary general, published its peoples' program of conquests. The statutes of the Sandinist Front analyzed the general lines and strategy for the development of the struggle.

By this time the revolutionary concept for seizing power was completely clear, defining the importance of strengthening the military and partisan life of the FSLN and the policy of national unity, to solve the main contradiction: the people versus the Somozist dictatorship.

Carlos definitively imposed the thesis of the peoples' armed struggle as the only valid one in our process and, at the same time, defined the various military methods, from the guerrilla struggle to the masses' armed rebellion. Fonseca emphasized that the FSLN has the moral authority, won with blood and sacrifice as the determining factor, to achieve the political domination of our movement in the struggle against Somozism.

From 1960 to 1976, when Carlos Fonseca gave his valuable life to the sacred cause of the people and the revolution, which he embraced from his youth with love and courage, Fonseca experimented in his fighting methods and, as a leader, showed rapid growth in his personal development.

It is difficult to measure his revolutionary dimensions with words, but we can say with conviction that, in our opinion, Carlos is the highest expression of the total Nicaraguan revolutionary. He was as good a patriot and revolutionary as Sandino.

Carlos Fonseca, his example, actions and thoughts, are our guide in today's struggle against the reactionary enemies, supported by the most aggressive and irresponsible elements of the U.S. Government.

Central America, particularly our revolution, is confronting grave problems. From 1909 to 1979 our people suffered over 200,000 casualties as a result of the cowardly intervention of the marines and of the shameful Somozist dictatorship. Our poor and suffering people won, with their struggle, the right to rebuild the country -- in 10, 15, 20 years or more if necessary -- but in peace.

To the extent that Nicaraguans are firmly united -- around peace, national reconstruction and willingness to defend with dignity, even at the cost of our blood, our peace, the fatherland, our sovereignty and our revolution -- to that same extent will it be more difficult for the reactionary warmongers to implement their irresponsible plans.

At this difficult time confronting the Central American region and our nation, we must remember the thoughts of Carlos Fonseca in 1964:

I say that the Sandinist party should not waste time in quarrels with other sectors, including representatives of the older generation. I am not saying that we must forget everything. I think that we must criticize, without hatred and with a constructive spirit, the errors committed by conservatives, liberals, communists and other opposition parties. It is this fraternal discussion that must culminate in a victorious united peoples' movement.

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA100116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 9 Nov 81

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, said today in this capital that the United States "can very well do what Haig says they are planning to do" regarding military actions in this country. D'Escoto, however, recalled the Sandinist slogan "free fatherland or death."

In answering a question posed by this agency at a news conference, d'Escoto referred to the possibility that the United States might carry out military actions against both Cuba and Nicaragua. According to the U.S. press, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig suggested this possibility last week.

According to the Nicaraguan minister, who returned last weekend from a visit to four South American countries, when it comes to "punitive actions" against other countries, the U.S. President has traditionally carried them out without the U.S. Congress' previous consent.

D'Escoto was thus commenting on a statement by the Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, Arturo Cruz, who said that before military actions against Cuba and Nicaragua could be suggested to President Ronald Reagan, they had to be examined by a "high-level" committee.

"If the United States has said that it will do it, then the United States is going to do it. Therefore, we must be ready. We remind them, however, of our slogan: Free fatherland or death," the foreign minister stressed.

The Sandinist official added that one U.S. problem is the interventionists' theory that the Salvadoran conflict falls within the framework of the East-West conflict, without taking the historical and domestic roots of the problem into consideration.

The minister also declared that he does not believe the U.S. Congress' subcommittee for hemispheric affairs favors unconditional negotiation to resolve the Salvadoran conflict.

"In any event, that would be the position held by Congress' Foreign Relations Committee, but the U.S. President can act independently," he went on.

In answer to other questions, the foreign minister insisted that Nicaragua wants to have "the best relations" with the United States. He warned, however, that "in spite of technological advances, a crane capable of removing Nicaragua from its geographical position in order to place it elsewhere has not yet been manufactured."

He added: "We will stay here. The United States is there. The logical thing, therefore, is for all of us to do whatever is necessary to reach a practical compromise."

According to d'Escoto, the problem is that the "practical compromise" cannot imply a return to the past, which has "already been buried forever."

"We have struggled to recover the Nicaraguan people's right to be the authors of our own destiny and we are not going back on this," the foreign minister emphasized.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister commented on the U.S. stand of becoming upset over the arrest of four directors of Nicaragua's Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

"According to the United States, in order to have good relations, the weight of the law cannot be allowed to fall on friends of the United States here in Nicaragua. We are very sorry, however, because the law here will fall on both friends and foes of the United States," d'Escoto said.

D'Escoto pointed out that the Reagan administration did not consult the Sandinist government on whether or not it could imprison the striking air controllers or on whether or not it was proper to declare their union illegal.

"Those are things that the U.S. democracy does. We have another concept of true democracy, which takes the people's interests into consideration," d'Escoto indicated.

According to the minister, Nicaragua has reached a "deadlock" with the United States. "They claim that we are a disturbing agent in Central America. The truth is that they are the disturbers, the ones endangering and risking the spread of the Salvadoran conflict throughout Central America," he said.

According to d'Escoto, the United States "has never learned" -- neither is it capable of learning, even though it may have degrees of intelligence -- that "we and only we are responsible for solving our problems."

"We are tired of having the United States intrude wherever it likes, trying to impose its solutions," d'Escoto declared in conclusion.

#### D'ESCOTO TERMS VISIT TO BRAZIL 'HIGHLY POSITIVE'

PA100340 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Statement by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, on 9 November in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] As Companero Espinosa has just said, I am back from a 1-week official and friendly visit to Brazil. During my trip I also had the opportunity to visit with the Peruvian foreign minister and with the presidents of Ecuador and Panama. I want to let you know that I consider my visit to Brazil highly positive.

In Brazil I became aware of the high esteem and solidarity they have for our country and our revolutionary process. This visit also served to increase the friendly ties with the Brazilian people and government. We talked mostly about politics, but we also discussed a technical cooperation agreement, which included everything concerning the assistance which we have received to develop energy resources. As you already suppose, we submitted a credit request for \$30 million, which will be used mostly for agricultural development programs. A previous \$30-million loan was used to purchase buses and road-building equipment.

The main purpose of my visit to Brazil was to exchange views and opinions on the political situation in the world and in the region.

I talked about this with my friend and colleague, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. I was also received by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, who is currently the acting president of Brazil and with whom I held a long conversation. I also talked with directors of the government's different branches, with the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Justice, and with the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. I consider my visit to Brazil very significant.

Although I only spent a few hours in Peru, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella invited me to a dinner which was attended, I would say, by the most outstanding members of the Peruvian Congress. We participated in a series of activities during the few hours I spent there. Once more, I was able to confirm the solidarity and sympathy that the Peruvian people and political leaders feel for Nicaragua and our process.

This was my first visit to Ecuador since the tragic death of my great friend, the late President Jaime Roldos. In Ecuador I had the opportunity to talk extensively with President Oswaldo Hurtado about bilateral relations and about everything that is taking place in Central America and of our relations with the United States.

On my way back to Nicaragua, I stopped in Panama, where President Royo sent a plane to pick me up at the airport and take me to Contadora Island. There we talked for approximately 3 hours. President Royo reiterated the Panamanian people and government's solidarity and support for Nicaragua.

In summary, this was the result of my visit to those countries.

#### SANDINIST ARMY ON ALERT BECAUSE OF U.S. THREATS

PA091543 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] All the units of the Sandinist People's Army have been put on alert and have the highest degree of combat readiness throughout the national territory in view of the threats issued in the past few hours by officials of the Reagan administration.

Throughout yesterday, army units carried out deployment operations and exercises in various parts of the country. The operations were observed by Defense Minister and Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega.

The military units carried out exercises of triangulation, precision firing, grenade-throwing, and armored vehicle maneuvers. These exercises represented a technical implementation of the maximum combative readiness order.

Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega and Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra commented positively on the execution of the guidance given. In the presence of other units, the leaders supervised exercises such as grenade-throwing, in which Commander Ortega participated actively.

#### COMMANDER BORGE EMPHASIZES READING, DEFENSE

PA091644 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday, during the ceremony to close the first Carlos Fonseca National Libraries Campaign, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge strongly criticized the cultural values imposed on our country by the bourgeoisie.

Borge also spoke about the imminent aggression of imperialism and noted that we are prepared to say no to an imperialism that is trying to oppress and divide us. Commander Borge said:

[Begin recording] Therefore, we must turn our country -- because of the present historic circumstances -- into a huge library. Let's have all Nicaraguans read. I was told a while ago that the people have developed a great appetite for reading, especially the people in the departments. This is an appetite that is never satisfied. There is always an appetite. It has to be stimulated. We must find more books. We have to look for books abroad. We must reissue some of the books that we are running out of. I repeat: We must turn Nicaragua into a huge library, into the great library of Carlos Fonseca, where all the Nicaraguans go to read.

We must also turn Nicaragua into a huge trench to defend the fatherland. This has to become a huge library and a huge trench. Let all Nicaraguans carry a rifle and a book. This is going to be a revolution of books and rifles. This is going to be a revolution of books, rifles and guitars. We must read, wield a weapon and sing in the midst of danger. What imperialism can't understand is why we are not afraid. They can't forgive us for not being afraid. I repeat: With a book, with a guitar to sing, or with a rifle to kill, we are not afraid and will never be afraid of imperialism. [end recording]

#### 'INTERNATIONALISTS' PLEDGE TO DEFEND COUNTRY

PA091455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Internationalist fighters from nine countries have sworn they will defend the Sandinist people's revolution and rejected the threats that the U.S. Government of Ronald Reagan has made against Cuba. Internationalists from Venezuela, Guatemala, Argentina, Chile, Peru, El Salvador, Bolivia, Uruguay and Colombia, who are in Nicaragua serving in various sectors, met at the Plaza de la Revolución. There they placed flowers at the mausoleum for Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the Sandinist people's revolution, on occasion of the fifth anniversary of his death in combat.

#### PSD, PPSC MEMBERS CONFER ON ALL-PARTIES MEETING

PA061456 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Today, Thursday, at noon, representatives of the Social Democratic Party, PSD; and of the Peoples Social Christian Party, PPSC, met at the PSD's offices to discuss the possibility of holding a meeting with all the political groups of the country to reach agreements and find solutions to the serious problems affecting the Nicaraguan family.

The PSD representatives who attended the meeting were: Wilfredo Montalvan, Luis Rivas Leiva, Guillermo Potoy, (Carlos) Rappaccioli, (Mario) Alfaro Alvarado, and (Rodrigo) Solorzano. The PPSC representatives were: Edgar Macias Gomez, Guillermo Mejia, and Cesar Delgadillo Machado.

The PSD presented for the consideration of the PPSC five points to serve as a basis for convening a new national dialogue. The five points are as follows:

1. The immediate release of the prisoners of the Communist Party; of the Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS; and of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP.
2. The derogation of all the laws and decrees which curtail the freedom of expression and information.
3. To cease harassment of mass organizations against the democratic sector and the Nicaraguan Catholic Church.
4. The immediate implementation of measures to guarantee the stability of the workers in their jobs.
5. To grant guarantees to the business sector so it can work with efficiency and patriotism to increase the production of the country; promulgation of the law of foreign investments.

CDCC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN ST GEORGES

FL092240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 9 Nov 81

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 9 Nov (CANA) -- Foreign Ministers from member countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) today began a 2-day conference here to call for a better deal for the developing countries. The calls came from the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Enrique Iglesias, and the Jamaican minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Neville Gallimore, in addresses to the opening ceremony. The conference is the sixth for the committee, which was formed in 1975 at a meeting in Trinidad and Tobago to promote economic and social development in the Caribbean region. The ministers are looking at issues such as the granting of observer status to the British Virgin Islands on the committee, and the report of a just-concluded technocrats meeting on the proposed United State's Caribbean Basin initiative. The meeting is being attended by ministerial delegations from member countries of the CDCC such as Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St Lucia, Grenada and Suriname.

Mr Iglesias said that the international community needed to be readjusted because it was unquestionably going through one of the most serious periods in its economic and social situation. He said that inflation, unemployment and continuing stagnation in the world economic order in the coming years appeared to be the only reasonable forecast by experts. He said too that the balance of payment problems of the developing countries were severe, and the impact of recession in the industrialized countries beginning to affect the demand and the prices in those countries for commodities coming from the Third World. He felt that the precarious situation facing the international community could lead to a revival of protectionism, and said that the progress of the developing countries might continue on a deteriorating path. "If we couple this together with the impact on the financial markets, the potential reduction of inflows and the increasing interest rates, you can conclude that the picture ahead is really gloomy and worrisome to all of us," he said. He felt that given the reality of the present global economic situation, the time had come for the developing countries to take account of the many problems they face and to look more towards cooperation among themselves for their survival.

Like Mr Iglesias, Dr Gallimore lamented the severe economic crisis facing the developing countries and felt there was a need for readjustment of the existing order to bring improved benefits to these countries. He noted that the international community started the decade of the 80's with the prospects that global development would be better than that of the previous decade, which was buffeted by soaring oil prices and its detrimental effects on the economies of non-oil producing states. He, however, said that there were indications that the situation had not improved and the world was still faced with problems of slow growth in the industrialized countries, high interest rates as well as a critical oil situation and a desperate search for new and renewable sources of energy. "The net effect is that developing countries continue to borrow heavily and the increasingly burdensome rates of interest continue to accumulate. This is the stark reality of the economic situation as it goes in our world today, and the developing countries and the Caribbean, as an integral part of this group, suffer daily from this," Dr Gallimore said.

## Radix Opening Session Speech

FL092203 Bridgetown CANA in English 2146 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 9 Nov (CANA) -- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada has again reiterated its call for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace. The Grenada position was outlined by Legal Affairs Minister Kendrick Radix in the keynote address at today's opening of the sixth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee meeting taking place in Grenada.

Mr Radix said the Grenada Government believed that the carrying out of military maneuvers in the region was in violation of a 1979 Organization of American States (OAS) resolution adopted at a meeting in Bolivia at which the Caribbean was declared to be a zone of peace. He also said that the left-leaning Grenada Government was committed to the struggle for peace and justice for the international community in an effort to achieve peaceful and sustained development for mankind. "We are jealous guardians of our rights and freedom and we condemn all efforts which militate against our country's safety, as well as peace in our region. We continue to be opposed to the holding of all military maneuvers within our region. We demand peace in our region so that we can utilize the scarce resources that are available to us for our overall development."

Mr Radix also said that the Grenada Government would support any initiative which is aimed at bringing "meaningful development" for the countries of the Caribbean Basin. He, however, said that the Grenada Government would on the contrary oppose attempts to exclude Caribbean countries from participating in discussions which are of mutual benefit to the entire region. This is an apparent reference to moves by the United States to have Cuba excluded from participating in the Caribbean Basin initiative to be financed by the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela.

Mr Radix said that the Caribbean was in need of official development assistance to both the private and public sectors in the region and said that the sponsors of the Caribbean Basin initiative should take into consideration the views of the broadest possible regional grouping. He said the Grenada Government felt that if the Caribbean Basin initiative were to bring meaningful development to the region then it should be nondiscriminatory, include no military components, respect ideological pluralism and should concentrate on government-to-government assistance. Mr Radix also said that the Grenada Government believed that the people of the region should be allowed to decide their own paths of development, free from all forms of external pressure and intervention. He noted that since the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) of Maurice Bishop seized power here in a 13 March 1979 coup, there has been increasing pressure from outside the region and interference in the internal affairs of Caribbean states. He also said that the Grenada revolution has been subjected to a systematic campaign of propaganda destabilization as well as orchestrated plans of economic and political blockade against the country. Said Mr Radix: "These attempts have all been aimed at giving the region a distorted view of the Grenada revolution. We condemn all vulgar attempts to misinform the people of the region and the world about the true character of our Grenada revolution. It represents a gross interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign, independent and nonaligned nation," he added.

The Grenadian minister also paid glowing tribute to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee since its creation in 1975 at a meeting in Trinidad and Tobago of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Mr Radix noted that the committee had created a number of mechanisms leading to cooperation in the area of information development and was in the process of establishing a network for agricultural information. He also said that the committee has consistently sought to secure fundings for development projects in the region, thus keeping in line with the ECLA resolution which called for the establishment of the organization. He said too that the role of the committee, as the only comprehensive committee comprising the countries of the wider Caribbean, should not be taken lightly. In this regard, he said that issues involving the economic development of the region as well as action plans and initiatives with potential effects for the economic development of the Caribbean, in the opinion of the committee has to be taken into close consideration as being representative of the views of countries in the wider Caribbean.

#### BARBADOS

#### GOVERNMENT DELEGATION IN CARACAS FOR OIL TALKS

FL061611 Bridgetown CANA in English 1531 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 6 Nov (CANA) -- The Barbados Government has said here that its representatives are in Caracas holding discussions with Venezuela and Mexico on crude oil supplies to this eastern Caribbean island under the Venezuela-Mexico oil cooperation agreement.

The parliamentary secretary to the minister of finance and planning with responsibility for energy and natural resources, Senator Clyde Griffith, had the first round of talks in the Venezuelan capital yesterday with officials of the two Latin American governments.

Barbados' participation in the second year of the oil facility will dominate the meeting which continues until Sunday, 8 November. The oil facility, extended to a number of Central American and Caribbean nations, provides for a 30 percent rebate of the cost of oil supplies as a loan over 5 years at 4.0 percent. However, if the proceeds are to be used for energy-related projects, the loan will be converted to softer terms -- 20 years at 2.1 percent.

Senator Griffith is accompanied by the permanent secretary (planning) in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Mr Harcourt Williams, and the director of petroleum and planning, Mr Louis Deverteuil. Senator Griffith and Mr Williams will leave Venezuela for the Dominican Republic to attend meetings of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). Mr Williams will represent Barbados at the experts meeting on 10 and 11 November. This will be followed by the board of ministers meeting, which Senator Griffith will attend on 13 and 14 November. They return on 15 November while Mr Deverteuil will return to Barbados after the Caracas talks.

#### BERMUDA

#### GAZETTE PREDICTS CABINET SHUFFLE IN NEAR FUTURE

FL091833 Bridgetown CANA in English 1803 GMT 9 Nov 81

[By Ivan Clifford]

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, 9 Nov (CANA) -- Bermuda's premier, David Gibbons, is set to step down from office in early January, the ROYAL GAZETTE's political reporter has forecast. But Mr Gibbons will remain minister of finance because there is nobody else here with his financial expertise, the GAZETTE said. Tipped to take over as premier is Deputy Premier and Minister of Tourism, C.V. "Jim" Woolridge. Before Mr Gibbons steps down from the post he has held since Sir John Sharpe was ousted as premier in August 1977, there are likely to be sweeping changes in the Cabinet, the GAZETTE further predicted.

Mr Gibbons declined to comment on any possible changes in the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP), saying: "This sort of speculation is always happening, but that is all it is -- speculation."

The GAZETTE said it was believed Mr Gibbons' resignation and the cabinet shuffle had been planned for some time and would go ahead as scheduled unless any major obstacles cropped up in the next few weeks. The GAZETTE reporter said it now seemed certain that Mr Gibbons' successor as premier would be Mr Woolridge, an executive with the ZBM television and radio station here. He said it had been no secret that the UBP -- which narrowly won last year's general election -- felt the next premier should be black, and that narrowed the field to Mr Woolridge, Health Minister Dr Clarence James, and Home Affairs Minister John Swan. "It is known that Mr Gibbons has polled the party's MPs and found support was strongest for Mr Woolridge. Dr James was runner-up, with little support for Mr Swan," the GAZETTE said.

The report in the daily newspaper, which has been remarkably accurate with its political predictions in recent years, said it was believed Dr James has decided to stand aside and allow Mr Woolridge to take over without a contest "to avoid a potentially disastrous split in the party." The GAZETTE said the latest poll conducted by the UBP had shown a big drop in popularity for the party -- "and a split is the last thing they need." The GAZETTE added that it had been known for some time that a cabinet shuffle was thought necessary, "particularly after the major mistakes made in handling the crippling strikes in April and May." The costly 3 1/2 week long strikes which forced nine major hotels to close their doors cost the island some 20 million dollars (U.S.) in tourist revenue. Up to today, tourism has not fully recovered from that blow.

DOMINICAOPPOSITION HITS LEGISLATORS' SALARY INCREASE

FL052311 Bridgetown CANA in English 2215 GMT 5 Nov 81

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 5 Nov (CANA) -- Former Finance Minister Michael Douglas today called for a nation-wide referendum to determine whether the level of salary increases being sought for members of parliament was justified. Speaking in Parliament today, Mr Douglas said the country was in economic decline and that it was "immoral: for the government to table a resolution seeking salary increases.

The resolution tabled by Finance Minister and Prime Minister Eugenia Charles calls for salary increases ranging from 100 percent to almost 150 percent. Miss Charles explained that it was 10 years since members of Parliament received a salary increase, while government ministers had one 7 years ago. The resolution notes that wages and salaries in Dominica in all other sectors had been subjected to regular periodic reviews and consequently been increased manifold. Ministers and members of Parliament "are paid at much lower rates than persons doing less onerous tasks," it said.

In presenting the resolution Miss Charles compared the salaries of government ministers with counterparts in several Caribbean islands, indicating that in all categories the salaries of a Dominican minister was the lowest. She said the increases being sought would bring the salary of a parliamentarian in line with his task and was not that exorbitant.

Mr Douglas, who was finance minister in the last administration, noted that the move for increases was coming at a time when the government was asking people to accept only a 10 percent salary increase over the next 3 years. "It is immoral for us to ask civil servants to accept 10 percent and we come here and grab 100 percent," he told Parliament, asking "What is the justification for the increase? If the government wants people to accept 10 percent, they (the government) must lead the way. Government cannot be entitled to anything more than 10 percent." He said the decision by the ruling Dominica Freedom Party to accept a 37-million-dollar (1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) loan from the IMF was said to be in order to keep the country ticking over, but it seemed to him it was "merely to pay salary." The increase would serve to destabilize the economy, he said, and declared: "I dare the government to test it in a referendum. I want them to call a referendum and ask the question if the level of salary being sought is justified."

He said his United Dominica Labor Party would mount mass meetings around the country [to] mobilize opposition to the move. The resolution is expected to be passed [in] Parliament due to the government's overwhelming majority.

Higher Salaries Approved

FL061640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1418 GMT 6 Nov 81

[By Peter Richards]

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 6 Nov (CANA) -- Members of the Dominica Parliament last night approved salary increases ranging from 100 percent upwards, under a resolution tabled by Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Eugenia Charles.

Two opposition parliamentarians, including former Finance Minister Michael Douglas, who spoke against the measure, left before the vote was taken.

The resolution had said parliamentarians last received a salary increase 10 years ago, and that the pay of ministers had been stagnant for the past 7 years. It said that while wages and salaries in Dominica in all sectors had been subjected to periodic reviews over the past year, those of ministers and members of Parliament had remained "at a much lower rate than persons doing less onerous tasks."

Miss Charles told the house last night that the increase in salary would result in a 280,000 dollar (1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) addition to the annual wage bill, but that her government had found the appropriate ways of introducing it without having to cut back on the essential services to Dominicans.

Under the new proposals, the prime minister will receive a salary of 36,000 dollars with a 900 dollar monthly allowance, compared to the present 18,000 dollars and monthly allowance of 900 dollars. The salary of a minister increases from 16,200 dollars to 30,000 dollars, plus an 800-dollar monthly entertainment travel allowance. The leader of the opposition will receive a salary increase of over 100 percent, with his present salary of 4,800 dollars per annum being increased to 10,800 dollars, plus a 300-dollar monthly allowance. Parliamentary secretaries will get a yearly salary of 18,000 dollars, compared with the present 8,400 dollars, plus a 500 dollar monthly allowance. Members of parliament will receive 8,400 dollars yearly, with a 300-dollar-a-month allowance, compared with 3,291 dollars in the past. The speaker of the house will receive 1,000 dollars a month, plus 200 dollars allowance.

#### GRENADA

#### BISHOP DISCUSSES CASTRO TIES; DEFINES REGIME

PA091958 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 9 Nov 81

[By Special AFP correspondent Pierre Ponteau]

[Text] St George's, 9 Nov (AFP) — Maurice Bishop, the 36-year-old socialist prime minister of Grenada who has ruled the island since 1979, when he toppled Sir Eric Gairy, the "dictator" who had governed the island since its independence in 1974, has said that "there is only one Fidel Castro and one Maurice Bishop." He also reiterated that the revolution he initiated when he came to power here is nonaligned and socialist.

During an exclusive interview with AFP, Bishop, who is tall and dark, laughs when compared with Fidel Castro, and says: "I do not have the slightest intention of following anybody's model.... We maintain excellent relations with the Cuban Government and people and I, personally, have excellent relations with Fidel. However, our government is nonaligned. We have adopted a socialist line and are currently at the national democratic stage."

When questioned about eventual elections, which he promised in his initial statements after the coup in March of 1979 and which are being demanded by several countries which may assist the island, Bishop raises his voice and remarks: "Grenadians have not staged a revolution to organize elections. Nobody has ever done that. The French waited for several years after the revolution to hold elections. The U.S. people waited 13 years and the English...150," he said.

Bishop added that a commission is currently drafting a constitution suited for Grenada. The draft will be submitted to popular consultation and, after reaching its final form, will be adopted by referendum. "We want a constitution with a real meaning before calling elections," Bishop said.

In assessing his 2 and 1/2 years in power in his country (with a population of 108,000 and 133 square miles in size) Bishop stresses the social and economic achievements. He lists the achievements in the fields of housing, electrification, water distribution, health (free medical care and the doubling of number of doctors), agriculture and fishing.

He recalls the importance of the creation of the state-owned National Commercial Bank, which is currently the country's second largest bank.

Above all, he emphasizes the reestablishment of national unity. "We have given the people a sense of pride and respect," he notes.

He then refers to the establishment of mass organizations like the National Women's Organization with a membership of 7,000 and the National Youth Organization with 4,000 members.

Regarding his country's foreign policy, the Grenadian prime minister mentions the priority issues, such as keeping Grenada in CARICOM (economic organization composed of 12 independent and nonindependent English-speaking Caribbean countries), the strengthening of relations with Latin America, "artificially estranged from the Caribbean by the colonizers" according to him, with Africa and most particularly with southern Africa, which is now engaged in a struggle.

Questioned about his previous reports of U.S. plans to attack Grenada, Bishop asserts that he has incontestable evidence that mercenaries are currently training in Miami to fight in Nicaragua and Grenada. He asserts that the recent U.S. naval maneuvers off Puerto Rico were a general rehearsal of an intervention in three countries, namely, Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

According to Bishop, the maps used in these maneuvers mentioned an attack point named Point Salines. This place is a few kilometers from St George's, on the island's southern tip, where the Cubans are now building an international airport to permit [word indistinct] to land there. The airport will not be inaugurated until August next year.

#### JAMAICA

##### SEAGA REPORTS JLP ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO PARLIAMENT

FLO51753 Bridgetown CANA in English 1431 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 4 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has described his Jamaica Labor Party's (JLP) first year in office as "one of achievement over a wide front embracing economic, social, cultural and international gains." In a parliamentary review extending into last evening, Mr Seaga dealt with the economy as a whole, within the context of a 3-year economic recovery program adopted when the party won power from the People's National Party (PNP) last October, and with performances within specific key sectors. He said the administration had inherited problems of an economy which had shrunk 20 percent from 1972 to 1980, a standard of living which declined 26 percent in the same period, a 50 percent rate of idleness in factories, high unemployment and low levels of performance in most sectors of the economy.

"All throughout the economy, there was a severe depression unmatched in our modern history," he said. The prime minister said his maximum target for this year had been to halt the economic slide of negative growth, and he noted that by mid-year most of the country's economic forecasters and the International Monetary Fund, which has a 698 million dollar (U.S.) loan program in place locally, were indicating that there would be no negative growth this year. Even zero growth this fiscal year would be a rewarding achievement compared with 5.4 percent negative growth last year, and in the face of an American recession which had affected the local bauxite and tourism industries, he said.

Mr Seaga noted that when the country's 2.5-million-dollar (1 JCA dollar: 56 cents U.S.) budget was passed earlier this year, the only financing gap was 35 million dollars which was to be filled by improved revenue collection. For the first half of the fiscal year, revenue was already more than 35 million dollars above target, he said, so that the fiscal budget had been fully financed -- without Central Bank support -- for the first time in 6 years.

The prime minister said budgetary expenditure was proceeding smoothly, and should continue in that manner for the rest of the year, the only potential problem being the bauxite/alumina industry cutbacks as a result of soggy international market conditions.

Mr Seaga said Jamaica's foreign exchange budget was up 52.7 percent or 574 million dollars over last year to 1.7 billion dollars (U.S.), and that such funds had gone into an effort to increase local supplies of basic goods and raw materials. That position had been achieved through the IMP agreement, which he described as a "model agreement" requiring no lay-offs of workers or wage freezes, the completion last year of negotiations to finance Jamaica's 89-million-dollar (U.S.) commercial bank debt, the subscription of a new 70-million-dollar (U.S.) loan as well as a local commercial bank loan, funds from bilateral sources and Mexican-Venezuelan oil credits.

Mr Seaga noted that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins had arranged a 50-million-dollar (U.S.) foreign assistance package to Jamaica in addition to oil credits, as a result of a recent official visit to Caracas by the Jamaican leader.

Mr Seaga referred to the importance of investment, which he described as the "fuel for economic growth" and recalled his estimate that 4.5 billion dollars (J) would be required -- 2/3's of it from the private sector -- to ensure the planned 12 percent growth in gross domestic product over the period to 1984. He said it had been projected that between fiscal year 1981/82-1983/84, the total private capital required would be 2,496,000,000 dollars (J), and that the total local capital available would be 1.55 billion dollars (J), leaving the balance as a target for direct foreign private investment to fill the gap.

He said business committees had already been established involving foreign and local investors with the United States, Venezuela, Germany, the UK, Puerto Rico and Germany, [as received] and that several promotional missions had been undertaken. The government's Jamaica National Promotions Limited had evolved a roster of 470 new investments during a few months this year, and was adding new ones at a rate of 50 per month, he said, with total capital involved being 1.36 million dollars (J). He said 21 of these projects had been put into operation, involving 75.5 million dollars (J), that 19 had been finalized worth 73.9 million dollars (J), while 32 were nearing approval-- these were cumulatively worth 250 million dollars (J). He said that most of the projects would not be in place until the second and third years of the economic recovery plan, as new factories had to be built or land prepared.

He also said that the surge of investments had shown itself in the local banking system which was under pressure with little or no liquidity at the moment. But this should be temporary, and by Christmas the supply should be increasing gradually and should be at about the same rate as the rate of inflation, which he said was presently around 4.2 percent.

The prime minister said there had been complaints about the rate of job creation, but that the JNIP [expansion unknown] investments should alleviate this situation in the cities and towns, while the government was devising a massive road repair program to help the rural areas in the short term, and a special agricultural program for the medium term. He said it was also planned to restore and reactivate more than 200 community centers to provide handicraft programs with job opportunities for some 12,000 producers after training. Some 67 such centers would be brought on stream this year, he said.

He said the agricultural program would include the expansion of minor export crops such as coffee, cocoa, coconuts and citrus, the development of new export crops in the areas of flowers and fruit and the development of a special program based on a survey of Jamaican plants with medical or spice value.

#### SEAGA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN INFORMATION SERVICES

FL052301 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 5 Nov (CANA) -- Responsibility for Jamaica's state information services has been transferred from the Office of the Prime Minister to the Ministry of Tourism, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth and Community Development Mike Henry is to be transferred to the Ministry of Tourism with responsibility for information services.

An announcement from Prime Minister Edward Seaga said transfer of the information division to the Tourism Ministry involved the areas of broadcasting, public relations, the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, and the Agency for Public Information (API) which is to be called the Jamaica Information Service as of today. Mr Seaga said he had decided to transfer the division to the Ministry of Tourism because of a planned expansion in the states' information services would require more detailed attention that he could devote to the subject.

Mr Seaga recalled that he had indicated, some weeks ago, his intention to expand the information services and develop the JBC to enable wider coverage and greater variety of informational and educational programs on sport, culture and entertainment.

He said JBC would be beginning its development program with the introduction of color transmission over the next few months and the reception of a wide range of programs from satellite transmission by Christmas. By January, he said, the JBC would provide video transmission to the island's hotel sector, starting with one hotel each in Kingston, Ocho Rios and Montego Bay.

Mr Seaga announced that the government had chosen the American National Television Systems Committee (NTSC) system for its color standard.

#### DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM FRG, NORWAY

FL061718 Bridgetown CANA in English 1620 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 6 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Hugh Shearer, has returned to the island after leading local economic promotion teams to West Germany and Norway. Mr Shearer headed Jamaica's delegation to the fourth meeting of the Jamaica-Norway Joint Commission in Oslo and had discussions with several Norwegian government ministers on areas of bilateral cooperation, an official release said here.

The Jamaican minister held talks with his Norwegian counterpart, Sverre Stray, and Industry Minister Jens Bratz as well as Norway's Minister of Petroleum and Energy V. Hveding.

Mr Shearer's visit to Norway followed a series of meetings in several West German cities as part of a move to promote investment in Jamaica.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

##### EARLY ELECTION RETURNS FAVOR RULING PNM

FL100225 Bridgetown CANA in English 0231 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 9 Nov (CANA) -- Energy and State Enterprises Minister Errol Mahabir scored the first victory by an overwhelming margin as the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) moved into a big early lead as counting began tonight in the Trinidad and Tobago general election. Mr Mahabir easily won the San Fernando west constituency and several other cabinet members were leading comfortably in theirs. The trend as counting continued was for a return to power by the ruling party for a sixth 5-year term in the twin-island oil-producing republic.

GUYANAMINISTER RESIGNS; CABINET TO BE RESHUFFLED

FL062100 Bridgetown CANA in English 1756 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 6 Nov (CANA) -- A well-known Guyana Cabinet minister has already resigned, and there is to be a significant reshuffle of the Cabinet before yearend.

Christopher "Kit" Nascimento, a longtime member of President Forbes Burnham's ministerial team, is quitting as minister of mechanical equipment, and will be going to live abroad. President Burnham, now on a private visit to the United Kingdom, said before departing at the weekend that he had accepted Mr Nascimento's resignation. Informed sources said the minister had offered to resign because his wife needed to be close to medical treatment in the United States of a kind that could not be obtained in this country. It is likely that Mr Nascimento will be made an "honorary minister" for some time and appointed to an overseas posting with the government.

The Guyana Cabinet, with about 35 ministers, was appointed following general elections last December, under a new constitution.

President Burnham's second visit to Britain in 3 months has caused much speculation here. There has been no official explanation, and in London a British Government spokesman said he was not there for official talks, but was "seeing friends." The president's public relations adviser, Mr Rovin Deodat, responding to an inquiry, said he could neither confirm nor deny suggestions outside of government that Mr Burnham had gone to London for reasons of health. The president is accompanied by his son-in-law and adviser, Dr Richard van West-Charles, who is the country's minister of health, and a team of unidentified officials.

CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON 3-DAY VISIT

FL091520 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 7 Nov (CANA) -- Cuban Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Ricardo Alarcon is arriving here tonight for a 3-day visit, the Guyana Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced.

Mr Alarcon will hold talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Rashleigh Jackson.

The chief information officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told CANA that the visit is a planned follow-up to a visit early this year by Cuban Foreign Affairs Minister Malmierca to further bilateral relations between Guyana and Cuba.

The timing of this meeting may indicate discussions also on recent regional developments, the chief information officer added.

Deputy Minister Alarcon is accompanied by the head of the Cuban Latin American affairs section Nicolas Rodriguez.

Asked to comment at a press conference last Saturday on the break in relations between Jamaica and Cuba, President Forbes Burnham said that was an affair between the two countries, but that Guyana has no intentions of breaking relations with Cuba.

He said Guyana would keep its nose out of other countries's affairs the way it wished others would keep out of Guyana's.

## Says Country Vigilant

PAL00304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Georgetown, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Cuba is vigilant due to the evolution of developments, which point to a U.S. military intervention in Central America, Cuba's Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon has affirmed here.

Alarcon commented on the danger posed by the U.S. threats, since President Ronald Reagan's government has continued its hostile policy against Cuba.

He also recalled the aggressive statements made by responsible U.S. sources and added that Washington's campaign involving Cuba is false [words indistinct].

In this regard, he mentioned the "alleged news reports according to which Cuban soldiers arrived in Nicaragua in order to aid the rebels in El Salvador later.

At first, the United States mentioned 500 [word indistinct] Cuban soldiers. Then the Pentagon affirmed that that figure totaled 3,000, the Cuban official went on.

Alarcon noted that U.S. Secretary of State Haig favors an invasion of both Cuba and Nicaragua.

"Cuba does not know in what manner this invasion or (?attack) will be carried out. The Cuban Government depends first of all on itself to defend the nation from an attack," he said.

Cuba trusts that there will be broad support and solidarity from the entire world in the event of a U.S. attack and that the Soviet Union will provide its aid in case such an attack took place, he added.

Alarcon has arrived there to negotiate with Guyanese officials on matters connected with the economic cooperation between Cuba and Guyana.

SURINAMEGOVERNMENT PROTESTS BORDER INCIDENTS TO GUYANA

FL092018 Bridgetown CANA in English 1959 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 9 Nov (CANA) -- The Surinamese Government has lodged a protest with the Guyanese Government in the wake of three incidents which the Surinamese say have violated their territorial rights. The government says it intends to make the violation known internationally to show the Guyanese Government that it will not tolerate such actions.

Suriname said today the decision was taken after the Guyanese Government failed to respond to a request from Paramaribo to investigate a report concerning attacks on two military posts by the Guyanese. Suriname said that on 3 November, a Guyanese aircraft landed without permission at Zanderij International Airport here with six uniformed people on board. The following day reports from the district Coeroeni said that the post here had been shot at with light bullets from a Guyanese plane.

Although the Surinamese Government suggested an explanation via the Guyanese charge d'affaires here and it was agreed that a statement would be issued within 2 days, on the following day 6 Nov, it was again reported that the post in Coeroeni had been shot at with tracer bullets from the Guyanese.

The protest note, given to Charge d'Affaires Mr John Murray of the Guyanese Embassy in Paramaribo states that "not only are the incidents which took place over the past few days a violation of the regulations and standards of international law, but that the Guyanese failure to act quickly and adequately is totally unacceptable."

The Surinamese Government has said that it will be taking steps to make the incident known internationally. The two South American neighbors have long been in dispute over 6,000 square miles of Guyanese territory which Suriname claims. Recently relations have worsened over Guyana's delay in signing a non-objection pact with regard to a big Suriname hydropower project which could affect the flow of the border river.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR OAS REFORMS

FL060256 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 5 Nov 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 5 Nov, (CANA) -- As the OAS prepares for its 11th regular session of the General Assembly in St Lucia next month, Suriname feels the time has come for the hemispheric body to be reformed to suit the needs of its members today.

Speaking to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp said the organization had to change so as to harmonize the smaller member states with the larger member states, warning that, if change did not take place within the organization, there was a risk of bloc formation among member states. Mr Naarendorp queried why was it that the United States still remained the OAS prime contributor. "We really wonder why this should remain the case when there are strong countries in Latin America which can contribute to the OAS and make it less vulnerable," he said. The foreign minister added that he had already discussed the matter with OAS Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila and other Caribbean partners, but no consensus was reached.

However, he further stated that there appeared to be great eagerness to discuss the most important aspects facing the smaller member states of the organization, at the St Lucia meeting. Mr Naarendorp called for Cuba's re-admission to the organization and said Canada should join the body. Cuba was expelled from the OAS in 1961 on the basis of charges that the Caribbean island was exporting its then relatively new revolution.

"We think that Caribbean states should avoid the perpetuation of any form of cold war in the region and because of this principle, we should create the conditions which will satisfy the interest of the people within and outside the region," Mr Naarendorp added. "When we look at the neighboring countries bordering us, the forward move towards intergration should be our goal so that we can take our place in the world that is faced with an economic crisis and threats of war. For us it is a matter of survival," he continued. The foreign minister said the OAS decision to meet in St Lucia was a token of recognition of the role Caribbean countries were playing within the organization.